

Derby

Alvaston & Boulton District Council.

FIFTEENTH

Annual Report

FOR THE YEAR 1897.

Medical Officer of Health :

WM. HY. WRIGHT,

L.R.C.P., M.L., Irel.; M.R.C.S., Eng.; L.S.A., Lond.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health :


AUBREY JOHNSTON,

L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin.; L.F.F.S., Glasgow.

DERBY :

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1897.



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CLEVELAND HOUSE.

DERBY, JANUARY 25TH, 1898.

*To the Chairman and Members of the
Alvaston & Boulton District Council.*

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit to you my Fifteenth Annual Report. During the year 1897 the deaths of 59 persons (males, 27; females, 32) have been registered in your District, giving a death-rate of 14·7 per thousand for the year. During the same period, the births of 70 males and 73 females (together 143) have been registered in the District; the birth-rate for the year has accordingly been 35·7 per thousand.

It will be observed that there is an increase in the death-rate as compared with last year. The death-rate for 1896 being 11·9 per thousand; and in 1895, 16· per thousand; and in 1894, 12· per thousand; and in 1893, 14·7 per thousand.

Population—Census ...	April, 1881 ...	1,506
„ „ ...	April, 1891 ...	3,116
„ Estimated ...	June, 1892 ...	3,412
„ „ ...	June, 1893 ...	3,670
„ „ ...	June, 1894 ...	3,750
„ „ ...	June, 1895 ...	3,780
„ „ ...	June, 1896 ...	3,840
„ „ ...	June, 1897 ...	4,000

The Local Government Board require the death-rate to be returned according to the estimated population, June, 1897. You will notice in the appended Table A :—Firstly—that the deaths under one year are twenty-one, against twenty last year, and fifteen the year before. Secondly—there are four deaths from consumption, against four last year, and five the year before. Thirdly—there were twenty-six deaths under the age of five years, against twenty-three last year, and twenty-one the year before.

Four of the deaths recorded were due to old age (three males and one female). Their combined ages amounting to 305 years, giving each an average of 76 years and 3 months.

There were nine deaths over 65 years of age, seven of which were over 70 years, against seven last year, with an aggregate age amounting to 501 years. Four of the deaths were over 80 years of age. The youngest death registered was 8 hours, the oldest, 86 years.

Table of Deaths for the years 1897, 1896, and 1895.

NAMES OF DISEASES.	1897	1896	1895
Cystitis	—	1	—
Cerebral Hemorrhage	1	1	—
Placenta Prævia	2	—	—
Tumour of the Liver	—	2	—
Senile Gangrene	—	1	—
Bright's Disease	—	—	2
Cancer	1	1	1
Senile Decay (Old Age)	4	3	3
Cyanosis (Malformation of the Heart)...	—	—	1
Bronchitis	4	6	13
Heart Disease	4	3	1
Apoplexy	—	—	3
Pneumonia	4	—	1
Phthisis (Consumption)	4	4	5
Inanition (Weakly)	1	1	—
Convulsions	7	6	4
Marasmus	2	—	1
Premature Birth	—	1	—
Cystic Tumour	1	—	—
Atrophy	1	2	1
Anæmia	—	—	1
Tuberculosis	2	—	—
Inquests	2	2	5
Spina Bifida	—	—	1
Tumour of the Brain	—	1	1
Enteritis	—	—	1
Pericarditis	1	—	—
Diabetes	2	—	—
Epilepsy	—	—	—
Addison's Disease	—	1	—
Tumour	1	—	—
Nephritis	1	—	—
Eczema	—	—	1
Softening of the Brain	—	—	1
Neoplasia Maligna Intestinorum	—	1	—
Genital Deformity	1	—	—
Total	46	37	47

Table of Deaths from Zymotic Disease for the years
1897, 1896, 1895.

NAMES OF DISEASES.	1897	1896	1895
Influenza	—	—	1
Whooping Cough	—	—	5
Measles	1	6	1
Diarrhœa	9	3	5
Diphtheria	—	—	—
Typhoid Fever	3	—	1
Scarlet Fever... ..	—	—	1
Total	13	9	14

In giving a *résumé* of Zymotic disease in the District, I have to state as follows :—

Erysipelas. Two cases of Erysipelas were notified during the month of March.

Scarlet Fever. In the latter part of the year Scarlet Fever showed itself in the District, first attracting notice in September, when four cases occurred in the same house, Field Lane, Alvaston, these cases were contracted from a child (belonging to the same parents), who had been discharged cured after Scarlet Fever from the Fever Hospital at Northampton. During October and November I received notification of two cases of Scarlet Fever at Creweton, the patients attended St. Andrews School, Derby, where Scarlet Fever was very prevalent.

Diarrhœa. No fewer than nine deaths occurred from this disease, and as this number is much in excess of the usual average for the District, raising both the general death rate, and the Zymotic rate for the year, it is desirable to look carefully into the circumstances connected with the cases of Diarrhœa. It is held by Sanitarians that a high death rate from Diarrhœa is a sure sign of bad sanitary surroundings, and that the general healthiness of a District is very largely to be measured by the amount of Diarrhœa prevalent, and this view forms another reason for looking carefully into the subject. Of the nine fatal cases two occurred in March, the remaining seven in the months of August and September, at the time the District was visited with a severe Epidemic of Enteric Fever, this may, in some slight measure, have had some effect in causing an outbreak of Diarrhœa, the whole of the deaths being children under one year. We must look to some other potent cause, and I think, there is no doubt, that this is due to hand-feeding, so extremely prevalent among the lower classes, the food given to such children often, in hot weather, is in an incipient state of fermentation, due partly to the food being prepared sometimes over-night, sometimes put into dirty sour bottles, and possibly acted on by the close air of small rooms, or the foul air from some local insanitary condition. Might I suggest that I hope some means of Health Lectures might be given to teach the people the rudiments of Public Health, more especially that branch affecting Infantile life.

Diphtheria. I have pleasure in stating that there has only been one case notified during the month of November which happily recovered.

Chicken Pox. This very mild infectious disease is not notified, there was a slight outbreak in the Allenton portion of the District, in December last, affecting the School attendance, the cases have all recovered.

Measles. This disease not being notified, there is some difficulty in getting information, there was a slight outbreak in January. There has been one death, against six last year.

Enteric Fever. I have to report a serious outbreak of Enteric Fever at Creweton. Notification of the first case was received on Sept. 3rd, 1897; this was followed by six other cases during the month, all confined to Chambers Street, Creweton, which has been the seat of previous outbreaks.

On Sept. 15th, 1897, a Special Meeting of the Board was convened at a few hours' notice. It was with regret that I was unable to be present. The Deputy Medical Officer of Health (Dr. Aubrey Johnston) attended, and advised the Council to arrange for a small Cottage Hospital for the pauper cases (the Council being responsible for all infectious parish cases. On Sept. 17th, 1897, the Hospital was opened, and a day and night nurse in attendance. I visited the Hospital daily, and have pleasure in reporting the cases are progressing favourably. I recommended the Council to provide an Isolation Hospital with all possible speed. I ordered samples of water from wells at Nos. 23 to 27, and 18 to 22, Chambers Street to be sent for analysis, to assist me in arriving at a satisfactory conclusion as to the cause of the epidemic, at the same time carefully pointing out to the Council that, following the reports of water analysis, it has been found that although organic matter may be present Typhoid germs cannot be detected, the only plan being to open the wells.

On the next page will be found particulars of the report of the water analysis.

COUNTY ANALYST'S LABORATORY,
COUNTY OFFICES,
ST. MARY'S GATE,
DERBY, SEPT. 25TH, 1897.

*To the Public Health Committee of the
Derbyshire County Council.*

MY LORD AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to report that, on the 20th day of September, I received a sample of water from the Urban District Council of Alvaston and Boulton, labelled "Well at Nos. 23 to 27, Chambers Street, Creweton," and the following are the results of my analysis:—

	Parts per 100,000.
Total Solid Matter	48·0
Free and Saline Ammonia	0·0005
Organic Ammonia	0·002
Nitrogen as Nitrates and Nitrites	0·88
Total combined Nitrogen	—
Chlorine as Chlorides	2·5

The sample was fairly clear.

The above results indicate the presence of a somewhat small amount of organic matter, and although this has undergone very considerable oxidation, I am of opinion that, in its present condition, this water must be looked upon with suspicion.

(Signed) JOHN WHITE, F.I.C.,
County Analyst.

COUNTY ANALYST'S LABORATORY,

COUNTY OFFICES,

ST. MARY'S GATE,

DERBY, SEPT. 25TH, 1897.

*To the Public Health Committee of the
Derbyshire County Council.*

MY LORD AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to report that, on the 20th day of September, I received a sample of water from the Urban District Council of Alvaston and Boulton, labelled "Well at Nos. 18 to 22, Chambers Street, Creweton," and the following are the results of my analysis:—

			Parts per 100,000.
Total Solid Matter	...	...	73·5
Free and Saline Ammonia	...	...	0,0005
Organic Ammonia	...	...	0·003
Nitrogen as Nitrates and Nitrites	...	...	1·32
Total combined Nitrogen	...	...	—
Chlorine as Chlorides	...	...	3·5

The sample was fairly clear.

The above results show evidence of the water having undergone some pollution, and although the organic matter present has become largely oxidised, I am of opinion that this water cannot be regarded as safe for use for drinking purposes in its present condition.

(Signed) JOHN WHITE, F.I.C.,

County Analyst.

During the month of October, I reported to the Council 8 fresh cases of Enteric Fever:—

5 cases on the 6th of October

1 case on the 9th „

2 cases on the 11th „

four of these cases were admitted into the Cottage Hospital, giving a total of 7 cases under my professional care. It is with pleasure that I have to report, there have been no deaths. On October 11th the first case was discharged cured, on Oct. 15th, the second case was discharged cured, the other cases were progressing favourably.

I was present at a Special Meeting of the Council on October 14th, and pointed out that the cause of the outbreak of Enteric Fever was due to water contamination. The main drain was blocked near its termination in Chambers Street, this being due to want of flushing. I reminded the Council that in my Monthly Report for October 1889, I strongly urged the Council to erect a flushing tank at the end of Chambers Street. I again mentioned this in my Report dated November, 1889, and regret that no steps were taken. Out of the 43 houses in the Street, 23 were untenanted, and there were several deaths in the Royal Infirmary. The wells are too close to the drains, I condemned them, and ordered new wells to be sunk, 12 feet away from the drains.

This was carried out according to my instructions.

The air shafts and flushing tank have been erected.

My attention has been called to the bad smells in the District; it is only fair to say that they are not so bad as in many of the streets near my residence in the town of Derby—it being due to want of flushing and diminished rainfall.

I made a very careful investigation respecting the milk supply of the District, and it has proved to be quite satisfactory. In conjunction with the Deputy Medical Officer of Health (Dr. Johnston) I visited the cottage in Field Lane, Alvaston, with a view to purchasing the same as a temporary Isolation Hospital it had been previously inspected by the County Medical Officer of Health (Dr. Barwise), who reported favourably. The Council having pledged themselves to join with a portion of the Shardlow Union in erecting a permanent Hospital I could not conscientiously recommend the Board to spend any large sum in erecting an Iron Hospital, trusting that the Health of the District will improve, and that temporary measures may be sufficient until the New Hospital is built. I can recommend the Cottage in Field Lane as a suitable *temporary Hospital*, provided that my suggestions as

to ventilation, draining, and cesspools are carried out. The drainage is so important that I must request that this is carried out under my own personal supervision. In accordance with my instructions, ten new wells have been sunk, 12 feet away from drains.

I have had all the house drains examined, and those that were defective cleansed and relaid to a proper fall.

I suggested a flushing tank in a private house (Alexandra Street), and the owner has complied with my request.

During the month of November I reported to the Council, that there had been a sudden death from collapse supposed to be due to Enteric Fever.

The following cases have been notified —

Enteric Fever	...	...	...
Diphtheria	...	...	...	1
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	2

The Enteric Fever cases are progressing favourably.

Those under my care in the Cottage Hospital have recovered, and the hospital was closed on the 15th of November.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

	1897.		1896.		1895.	
Diphtheria	...	1	...	4	...	—
Scarlet Fever	...	6	...	3	...	30
Enteric Fever	...	22	...	12	...	3
Erysipelas	...	2	...	—	...	—
	—		—		—	
Total	...	31		19		33

It is with regret that I have to announce an increased Zymotic death rate. We have had 13 deaths due to infectious disease, against nine last year. This was caused by an epidemic of Diarrhœa during August and September, causing nine deaths; and an outbreak of Enteric Fever during October, also causing three deaths. The Zymotic death rate 3·2 against 2·3 last year, and 3·7 in 1895.

In taking a review of the past year there is much cause for congratulation. The district has been systematically visited, also special visits made immediately upon the outbreak of any Infectious Disease. There has also been a monthly visit paid to each school, and the Sick Log examined.

I have also received from the County Medical Officer of Health a weekly return of fresh cases of Infectious Diseases notified by Medical Officers of Health throughout the county,

and have sent a weekly return giving particulars of fresh cases in the Alvaston and Boulton District. This is invaluable in showing at a glance the early approach of any Infectious sickness.

I am pleased to say the "Notification of Diseases Act" has continued to work smoothly, and I have not had a single complaint. Every house I have visited I have been received with the greatest courtesy.

REVIEW OF MONTHLY REPORTS.

JANUARY.

I am pleased to state Public Health is satisfactory, five deaths reported. Death rate 17·4 per thousand per annum.

13 births reported (Males 6, Females 7) giving a birth rate of 43·8 per thousand per annum.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

		Attendance	On the Books.
Creweton	... ..	212	230
Infants	... ..	149	171
Of which there are 55 babies.			
Alvaston	... ..	172	196
Allenton	... ..	145	177

Cause of Enteric Fever developed at Allenton, not able to ascertain cause. Thought by patient to be due to bad smells contracted whilst staying in Derby.

FEBRUARY.

Public Health not so satisfactory, 6 deaths reported giving a death rate of 20 per thousand per annum.

One of the deaths being due to the case of Enteric Fever reported last month.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

		Attendance	On the Books.
Creweton	... ..	255	266
INFANTS	... ..	122	140
Alvaston	... ..	175	195
Allenton	... ..	168	170

MARCH.

Ten deaths are reported, giving a death rate of 27 per thousand per annum. 17 births (Males 11 Females 6), giving a birth rate of 45 per thousand per annum.

Diarrhœa prevalent, causing two deaths. The youngest death recorded 8 hours, the oldest 86 years.

Notification of two cases of Erysipelas.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

		Attendance	On the Books.
Creweton	...	255	268
INFANTS	...	145	157
Alvaston	...	197	206
Allenton	...	144	176

APRIL.

Two deaths reported giving a death rate of 6 per thousand per annum.

14 births reported (Males 7, Females 7), giving a birth rate of 46 per thousand per annum.

School attendance excellent.

MAY.

Public Health satisfactory. No notification of any infectious disease, 6 deaths reported, giving a death rate of 15·7 per thousand per annum. 11 births reported (Males 5, Females 6), giving a birth rate of 28·7 per thousand per annum.

School attendance very satisfactory.

JUNE.

Public health excellent. Three deaths reported, giving a death-rate of 7·7 per thousand per annum. 14 births registered (Males 5, Females 9). Birth-rate 36·7 per thousand per annum.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

		Attendance.	On the books.
Creweton	...	251	270
INFANTS	...	180	210
Alvaston	...	204	212

Not a single case of sickness on the books.

Allenton 145 out of 177.

JULY.

Diarrhœa prevalent. Three deaths reported, giving a death-rate of 9·7 per thousand per annum. Eleven births registered (Males 5, Females 6), giving a birth-rate of 35·7 per thousand per annum. School attendance excellent.

AUGUST.

Diarrhœa still prevalent, causing three deaths. Seven deaths reported, giving a death-rate of 22·7 per thousand per annum. Eight births registered (Males 4, Females 4), giving a birth-rate of 26 per thousand per annum. Outbreak of Enteric Fever ; 5 cases notified, 1 death. School attendance very satisfactory.

SEPTEMBER.

Enteric Fever : 7 cases notified. Diarrhœa still prevalent, causing 4 deaths. Six deaths reported, giving a death-rate of 19·5 per thousand per annum. 11 births registered (Males 7, Females 4). Birth-rate 35·7 per thousand per annum. School attendance very satisfactory.

OCTOBER.

Enteric Fever : 8 fresh cases notified. Scarlet Fever : 1 case notified. One death, giving a death-rate of 3 per thousand per annum. Nine births registered (Males 4, Females 5), giving a birth-rate of 29 per thousand per annum. School attendance very satisfactory.

NOVEMBER.

Enteric Fever : 3 fresh cases notified. Diphtheria (mild) : 1 case notified. Scarlet Fever : 2 cases notified. Six deaths reported, 1 due to Enteric Fever. Death-rate 15·7 per thousand per annum. Ten births registered (Males 1, Females 9), giving a birth-rate of 26 per thousand per annum. School attendance only fair ; 20 cases of Chicken-Pox at Allenton.

DECEMBER.

Public health satisfactory. Two deaths reported, giving a death-rate of 6·5 per thousand per annum. Thirteen births registered (Males 9, Females 4), giving a birth-rate of 42 per thousand per annum. School attendance very satisfactory.

I must now revert to the Water Supply of the District, which at Crewton was in a very unsatisfactory condition, owing to the close proximity of the wells to the drains. This evil has been remedied by the sinking of new wells, 12 feet away from the drains, and we are looking forward to a better state of things as the water seems to be of good quality.

Our further Sanitary requirements, are :—

I.—A SYSTEM OF SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

This is a matter that must have our thoughtful and earnest consideration. We have certainly been set a bad example by the procrastination of the Borough of Derby, who have been talking about a Sewage Scheme for a period of twenty years; we trust they will now make an effort to take some steps by which we may benefit.

II.—THE ERECTION OF AN ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

The terrible epidemic of Enteric Fever has pointed out the urgent want of an Isolation Hospital. Here again we are suffering from the want of energy of the Committee of the Shardlow Hospital Order of 1895. I trust my next Annual Report may contain an account of an excellent Isolation Hospital in full working order.

III.—INFECTIOUS DISEASES (PREVENTION) ACT, 1890.

This Act was put in force December, 1894. I attach to this Report a letter from Lord Waterpark, the Chairman of the Public Health Committee, Derbyshire County Council.

COUNTY OFFICES,

ST. MARY'S GATE,

DERBY, 20TH JANUARY, 1897.

DISINFECTION AND THE INFECTIOUS DISEASES (PREVENTION) ACT, 1890.

*To all Urban and Rural District Councils
within the County of Derby.*

There has recently been in the County of Derby a widespread outbreak of Scarlatina. The Public Health Committee are afraid that until the various Isolation Hospitals are ready for the isolation of the first cases which occur, outbreaks will continue to arise, and even when the Hospitals are provided the spread of disease will not be checked unless the infected houses are disinfected by the officers of the Sanitary Authorities.

It is now the practice of the Local Government Board Auditors to object to the gratuitous distribution of disinfectants. The Public Health Committee have made enquiries, and understand that the reason for this is that unless disinfectants are applied by persons specially trained for this work, their application is practically useless. It has also been found that the

procedure for disinfection provided by Sec. 120 of the Public Health Act, 1875, is too cumbersome, and in practice is unworkable. Under the Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, however, your Authority have power to carry out the work of disinfecting houses in an expeditious manner.

The Health Committee of the County Council are very anxious that this matter should be carefully considered by all the Sanitary Authorities in the County, and I have been instructed to communicate with you. I am sure that when the procedure under Section 122 of the Public Health Act is compared with the similar procedure under Sections 5 and 6 of the Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890, your Authority will see the advantage of adopting this Act.

With regard to the actual process of disinfecting rooms, the most reliable method is to spray everything within the room with a corrosive sublimate solution (1 in 1,000), by means of a Geneste-Herschler Spray, the agents for which appliances are Messrs. J. Defries, of Houndsditch, London.

This method of disinfecting houses has been at work in France for many years, and has recently been thoroughly tested at the County Asylum, Mickleover.

In addition, all woodwork should be thoroughly scrubbed with soft soap and hot water, the floors should also be washed with water containing fresh chloride of lime, 1lb. to the gallon. Whitewashed surfaces should be scraped and freshly lime-washed, and infected papers should be scraped off the walls. Fabrics, bed linen, and all articles of clothing which can, should be boiled in water to which washing soda has been added. As an additional precaution, rooms may be fumigated with chlorine or by burning sulphur (1lb. for every 1,000 cubic feet), care being taken to close up all openings in the room; but reliance must not be placed on this alone.

The usual methods of disinfection adopted are absolutely useless, and a house cannot be regarded as free from infection unless the above precautions are carried out by a person who has been trained for the work.

For the purpose of disinfecting bedding and bulky articles which cannot be washed, the larger Urban Authorities, and those Rural Authorities who have in their Districts a Work-house, are advised (the latter in conjunction with the Board of Guardians) to purchase a steam disinfector. The appliances which the County Medical officer, after making careful practical tests, recommends are Thresh's, Defries', Reck's, and Washington Lyon's.

If your District Council have already adopted the Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890, I should be glad if you would inform our Clerk.

(Signed on behalf of the Public Health Committee),

WATERPARK,

CHAIRMAN.

IV.—A SCHEME FOR A CEMETERY FOR THE INTERMENT OF
RESIDENTS IN THE DISTRICT.

This is a matter that requires the attention of the Council, and I feel sure some steps will be taken during the year.

V.—THE PUBLIC HEALTH AMENDMENT ACT, 1890.

The Committee of the Derbyshire County Council are desirous of knowing whether this Act is in force in the District, if so, to mention it in my Annual Report. I find it was adopted by your Council on December 15th, 1894.

I have to draw the attention of the Council to a letter received by me on the 20th of October last, from Mr. Thomas Basford, drawing the attention of the Council to the defective Sewage in Chambers Street, and adding that unless some action were taken, he would communicate with the Local Government Board. Had Mr. Basford made some enquiries, or consulted the daily papers, he would have found that steps had been taken to remedy this state of things some three weeks prior to the receipt of his letter. Mr. Basford having written to the Local Government Board, it is necessary that the Clerk be instructed to reply.

I cannot conclude this report, without expressing the great advantages I have received (in preventing Infectious Disease), by regular visits to the schools, and advice to the teachers, the Health of the Schools will compare favourably with any school in England. I attribute the spread of Infectious Diseases in this County to contracting Disease at schools, and I would urge upon the Local Government Board the desirability of making compulsory the Medical inspection of schools.

In reviewing the work of the year, I may say that progress has been made, and useful Sanitary work accomplished, my thanks are due to Dr. Barwise (County Medical Officer of Health), and my colleague Dr. Johnston, for the kind assistance they have given. Trusting my efforts have met with your approval.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

W. H. WRIGHT,

Medical Officer of Health.

AUBREY JOHNSTON,

Deputy Medical Officer of Health.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1897, CLASSIFIED
ACCORDING TO DISEASES AND AGES.

TABLE A.

Mortality from all causes, at subjoined ages :—

Under 1 year of age	...	...	...	21
1 and under 5 years of age	...	...	...	6
5 " 15	"	...	...	4
15 " 25	"	...	...	2
25 " 65	"	...	...	17
65 and upwards	...	...	...	9
				59

Mortality from subjoined causes, distinguishing Deaths of
Children under Five years of age and upwards :—

			Under Five.	Five and Upwards.
Whooping Cough	...	...	—	—
Measles ...	...	...	1	—
Scarlet Fever	...	...	—	—
Typhoid Fever	...	...	—	3
Diarrhœa	...	...	9	—
Phthisis ...	...	...	—	4
Influenza	...	...	—	—
Bronchitis, Pneumonia, and Pleurisy	...	...	3	5
Heart Disease	...	...	—	4
All other Diseases.	...	...	14	16
			27	32
Total ...	...	...	27	32

TABLE B.

New Cases of Sickness in each locality, coming to the know-
ledge of the Medical Officer of Health :—

			Under Five.	Five and Upwards.
Scarlatina	...	...	3	1
Diphtheria	...	...	1	—
Enteric Fever	...	...	2	20
Erysipelas	...	...	—	—
Diarrhœa	...	...	9	—
Whooping Cough	...	...	—	—
Measles...	...	...	1	—
Influenza	...	...	—	—
			16	21
Total ...	...	...	16	21

TABLE C.

Summary of Sanitary Work done in the Inspector of Nuisances' Department during the year 1897 in the Derbyshire portion of the Urban Sanitary District of Alvaston and Boulton.

				Inspections. Observations made.	Informal Notices served by Inspector.	Legal Notices by Authority.	Nuisances Abated after notice.
Dwelling Houses and Schools	{	Foul Condition ... ..	...	1	1	—	1
		Structure Defects ... ..	...	1	1	—	1
		Overcrowding ... ..	...	—	—	—	—
		Unfit for Habitation ... ..	...	1	1	—	4
	{	Lodging houses ... ..	...	—	—	—	—
		Dairies and Milkshops ... ..	...	—	—	—	—
		Cow Sheds ... ..	...	12	Limewashed		
		Bakehouses ... ..	...	3	Very clean		
		Slaughter-houses ... ..	...	4	Clean		
		Canal Boats ... ..	...	—	—	—	—
House Drainage	{	Ashpits and Privies ... ..	...	115	21	—	115
		Deposit of Refuse and Manure ... ..	...	7	7	—	7
		Water-Closets ... ..	...	—	—	—	—
		Defective Traps ... ..	...	2	—	—	2
		No Disconnection ... ..	...	15	4	—	15
		Other Faults ... ..	...	—	—	—	—
		Water Supply ... ..	...	6	2	—	6
		Pigsties ... ..	...	—	—	—	—
		Animals improperly kept ... ..	...	—	—	—	—
		Offensive Trades ... ..	...	—	—	—	—
		Smoke Nuisances ... ..	...	—	—	—	—
		Other Nuisances ... ..	...	10	10	—	10
		Total ... ..	...	177	47	—	161

NOTE.—Where an inspection or other notice embraces more than one defect, it may be enumerated separately as regards each such defect.

Seizures of unwholesome Food ... ..	...	None.
Samples of Food taken for Analysis ... ..	...	None.
„ „ found Adulterated ... ..	...	None.
„ of Water taken for Analysis ... ..	...	2.
„ „ condemned as unfit for use ... ..	...	None.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Lots of Infected Bedding Stoved away or destroyed	1.
Houses Disinfected after Infectious Disease	6.
Schools	2.
Method of Disinfection adopted	Sulphur and Carbolic.

Prosecutions for not Notifying Existence of						
Infectious Disease	...	...	...	...	...	None.
Convictions	...	...	...	...	...	None.
Prosecutions for Exposure of Infectious Disease						None.
Convictions	..	...	...	...	...	None.

Has Infectious Diseases Prevention Act, 1890,						
been adopted?	...					Yes.
Has Public Health Amendment Act, 1890,						
been adopted?	...	...	...	...		Yes.

(1) 11 new wells made perfect, and all branch drains re-laid when Typhoid Fever broke out at Creweton, and main sewer thoroughly cleansed and flushing tanks provided.

(2) Quantity of water (abundant) gravel springs. Quality, Good, no risk if drains properly laid and wells puddled.

(1) *Dairies*. There are 6 in the Urban District where milk is sent to different towns.

(2) Seven keepers of small dairies in the District who retail their milk principally in Alvaston and Boulton.

(3) 1 milk shop.

COWSHEDS.

The Cowsheds in the District are cleansed and limewashed generally twice a year, Spring and Autumn.

